

# SENATE STAFF ANALYSIS AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

BILL: CS/ SJR 580

SPONSOR: Reapportionment Subcommittee on Legislative Apportionment & Redistricting and  
Senator Laurent

SUBJECT: Apportionment

DATE: February 6, 2002      REVISED: \_\_\_\_\_

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Roberts	Roberts	REL	FAV/CS
2.	_____	_____	RE	_____
3.	_____	_____	RC	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____	_____

**I. Summary:**

This joint resolution apportions Florida into 40 single-member contiguous and consecutively numbered Senate districts. The joint resolution expresses legislative intent to apportion the Florida House of Representatives.

**II. Present Situation:**

The Florida Constitution requires the Legislature, by joint resolution, to reapportion the state into not less than 30 nor more than 40 consecutively numbered senatorial districts, and into not less than 80 nor more than 120 consecutively numbered state representative districts. Under the State Constitution, reapportionment shall occur in the second year after each federal decennial census. Legislative districts must be of contiguous, overlapping or of identical territory. [Art. III, s. 16, Fla. Const.] Florida is currently divided into 40 Senate and 120 House single-member districts, implemented as a result of the legislative redistricting accomplished in *Senate Joint Resolution 2-G* in 1992.

The 2000 census revealed that Florida's population growth during the 1990's requires that the population of each legislative district be adjusted to correct population differences among legislative districts that have occurred since 1992. Under the 2000 census, the target population per single-member district for a 40-seat Senate is 399,559, and 133,186 per single-member district for a 120-seat House. Currently, the Senate district in Florida with the largest population has 518,416 persons, and the Senate district with the smallest population has 330,621 persons. The House district in Florida with the largest population has 231,542 persons, and the House district with the smallest population has 103,428 persons.

### III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

CS/SJR 580 divides Florida into 40 single-member contiguous and consecutively numbered senatorial districts. A more detailed analysis of these districts can be found in the packet of statistics entitled, **Proposed Senate Districts Plan S17S0009 by Sen. Laurent**, attached to this staff analysis.

The joint resolution has a range of population (total deviation from target) of 713 persons, or 0.2%, statewide. The largest population of a senatorial district under CS/SJR 580 is 399,950 persons; the smallest population of a senatorial district is 399,237 persons.

This joint resolution presents a senate-redistricting plan only; legislative intent language provides for the apportionment of the Florida House of Representatives.

### IV. Constitutional Issues:

#### A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

#### B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

#### C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

#### D. Other Constitutional Issues:

All redistricting plans are subject to the provisions of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended. In accordance with Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act (42 U.S.C. §1973c), any statutory change to procedures relating to voting and elections insofar as the change affects voters in five counties in Florida – Collier, Hardee, Hendry, Hillsborough, and Monroe – are subject to preclearance by the United States Department of Justice.

### V. Economic Impact and Fiscal Note:

#### A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

#### B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

Fiscal impact, if any, will be minimal, as these changes would be implemented in regularly schedule primary and general elections during the 2002 election cycle.

**VI. Technical Deficiencies:**

None.

**VII. Related Issues:**

None.

**VIII. Amendments:**

None.

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This Senate staff analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's sponsor or the Florida Senate.

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